

superb teacher could have written so lucidly the sections on the principles of plant classification, the techniques of naming plants, the survey of the Code of Botanical Nomenclature, the construction and the use of keys, and the documentation of collected plant specimens.

The final section of the book deals with how materials and methods should be handled in research in this field, and how they should be presented in a treatise or monograph form, even to the details of correcting galley proof and arranging bibliographies.

The suggested reading lists at the end of the chapters, the reference list, and the index are all well chosen and amply detailed so that they are very useful. There is evidence of great skill in defining concepts and terms, none of which is marred by being didactic, unclear, too limited or too broad. The present (and future) budding generation of plant taxonomists now has this valuable, succinct guide at its disposal. Because of the terrific rate of increase in scientific knowledge, these fortunate students, including those in the related field of zoological taxonomy, can make improved use of their preparation time by studying this book.

The writer of this review would like at this time to append a note to her earlier, basically very favorable review of Dr. Benson's previous book, "Plant Classification". The dust jacket recommended this text for beginners' college biology or botany courses. I thought that it was (and is) the finest in the field at a slightly higher level or for course enrichment. I now must report that my review copy of "Plant Classification" is completely "dog-eared" because of very heavy use by two different high school students who have gained very much from it!

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NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. XXXVI

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*ALOYSIA CRENATA* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; ramis crassis pluricostatis dense pubescentibus; ramulis gracilibus pluricostatis dense pubescentibus; foliis ternatis; petiolis brevissimis dense pubescentibus; laminis foliorum subcoriaceis viridibus ellipticis vel elliptico-lanceolatis vel oblanceolatis, ad apicem obtusis, ad basin acutis vel acuminatis, marginibus regulariter crenatis, supra scaberrimis rugosis, subtus dense pubescentibus; inflorescentiis axillaribus spicatis valde elongatis densissime multifloris.

Shrub; branches rather stout, not plainly tetragonal but prominently many-ridged with parallel longitudinal ribs, densely pubescent with grayish hairs; branchlets more slender, otherwise similar to the branches; principal internodes 3--4 cm. long; leaves ternate; petioles very short, 1--3 mm. long, densely gray-

ish-pubescent; leaf-blades subcoriaceous, bright-green even in drying, elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate or else slightly oblanceolate, 3.5--9 cm. long, 1--2.5 cm. wide, obtuse at the apex, regularly crenate along the margins, acute to acuminate at the base, very scabrous and rugose above with short bulbous-based hairs, densely grayish-pubescent beneath; midrib slender, deeply impressed above, prominent beneath; secondaries slender, 5--7 per side, arcuate-ascending, deeply impressed above, prominent beneath, anastomosing near the margins; veinlet reticulation very abundant, deeply impressed above, prominulous beneath; inflorescence axillary, ternate, spicate, the spikes elongate, to 22 cm. long, very densely many-flowered, the peduncle and rachis densely grayish-pubescent; flowers sessile; bractlets subulate, 1--2 mm. long, densely grayish-pubescent, shorter than the calyx; calyx cylindrical-cupuliform, 3--4 mm. long, about 1.2 mm. wide, densely grayish-pubescent, the rim shortly 5-toothed; corolla hypocrateriform, its tube 4--5 mm. long, pubescent on the outer surface, the limb about 4 mm. wide.

The type of this handsome species was collected by Karl Fiebrig (no. 6137) in the region of the Alto Paraná River, Paraguay, in 1909 or 1910, and is deposited in the United States National Herbarium at Washington.

*CLERODENDRUM ERIOPHYLLOIDES* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; ramis ramulisque gracilibus obtuse tetragonis densiuscule cinereo-pubescentibus; foliis decussatis vel ternatis; petiolis gracilibus densiuscule puberulis; laminis chartaceis oblongo-ovatis supra leviter subtus dense puberulis; inflorescentiis axillaribus terminalibusque cymosis multifloris laxe multibrachiatis densiuscule cinereo-pilosulis; calyce obconico densiuscule piloso, margine 5-aristato.

Shrub; branches and branchlets slender, rather densely grayish pilose with more or less antrorsely subappressed hairs, less so or glabrescent in age, obtusely tetragonal, the youngest ones sulcate; principal internodes 1--6.5 cm. long; leaf-scars large, corky, prominently elevated; leaves decussate-opposite or ternate; petioles slender, 1.4--2.4 cm. long, rather densely pilose like the branchlets; leaf-blades thin-chartaceous, oblong-ovate, 4.5--10.5 cm. long, 2.5--5.5 cm. wide, acute at the apex, entire, acuminate at the base, rather lightly short-puberulent above, more densely so beneath; midrib slender, flat above, prominulous beneath; secondaries very slender, 5 or 6 per side, arcuate-ascending, flat above, prominulous beneath; veinlet reticulation rather obscure on both surfaces; inflorescence axillary, clustered at the tips of the branchlets and appearing as though terminal, cymose, many-flowered, rather loose, not at all congested nor conglobate; peduncles very slender, 3--4 cm. long, rather densely antrorsely pilose like the branchlets; individual cymes many times dichotomous, pilose like the peduncles; calyx obconic, its tube about 2 mm. long, the rim 5-aristate, the tube and teeth rather densely pilose; corolla hypocrateriform, its tube very

slender, about 9 mm. long, the limb about 6 mm. wide.

The type of this species was collected by Mrs. Helen G. Faulkner (no. 2785) in coastal bush, shade or semi-shade, at Chukwani, Zanzibar, at sea-level, on March 21, 1961, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

LANTANA VENTURI Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; ramulis gracilibus minute puberulis vel glabrescentibus subtetragonis; foliis oppositis; petiolis gracilibus brevibus minute strigillosis; laminis foliorum membranaceis olivaceis ovatis, ad apicem subacutis vel obtusis, ad basin abrupte acutis, margine regulariter serratis, utrinque parce strigillosis vel pilosulis; inflorescentiis axillaribus capitatis; pedunculis gracilibus parce pilosulis; capitulis parvis multifloris densis.

Shrub; branchlets and twigs slender or very slender, subtetragonal, minutely puberulent or glabrescent in age, grayish or stramineous; nodes annulate; principal internodes 2--3 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles slender, abbreviated, 2--5 mm. long, minutely strigillose; leaf-blades membranous, olive-green even in drying, somewhat lighter beneath, ovate or the younger ones elliptic-ovate, 2.5--5 cm. long, 1.4--2.8 cm. wide, subacute or obtuse at the apex, abruptly acute at the base, regularly serrulate from the widest part to the apex, sparsely strigillose or pilosulous on both surfaces; midrib very slender; secondaries 5 or 6 per side, very slender, ascending, not much arcuate, terminating in the sinuses between the marginal teeth, flat or practically so on both surfaces like the midrib; veinlet reticulation very fine, almost indiscernible on both surfaces; inflorescence axillary, capitate; peduncles very slender, 2.5--3 cm. long, sparsely pilosulous; heads small, hemispheric, to 1 cm. long and wide, densely many-flowered; lower bractlets enlarged, lanceolate, to 7 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, attenuate-acute at the apex, sparsely pilosulous, subequaling the corollas; corolla hypocrateriform, rose-color.

The type of this species was collected by Santiago Venturi (no. 7389) -- in whose honor it is named -- among rocks in a quebrada at Tilcara, dept. Tilcara, at an altitude of 3000 meters, Jujuy, Argentina, on February 13, 1927, and is deposited in the United States National Herbarium at Washington.

VERBENA RADICATA Moldenke, nom. nov.

Verbena radicans Gill. & Hook. in Hook., Bot. Misc. 1: 170. 1829 [not V. radicans Moench, Meth. 369. 1794].

VERBENA RADICATA var. GLABRA (Hicken) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Verbena radicans var. glabra Hicken, Darwiniana 1: 66. 1923.